

# CIO Packing Union To Try Organizer On Racist Charge

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Two top officers of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers today filed charges against a southern director of the union for imposing jimcrow practices.

UPWA vice-president Russell R. Lasley and secretary-treasurer C. R. Hathaway asked the union's executive board to order a trial for A. O. McKinney, board member, who is director of the union's district 8, comprising eight southern states.

After an on-the-spot investigation of affairs in the district, Lasley and Hathaway charged McKinney with joining with others in "a positive conspiracy to undermine and sabotage the union's anti-discrimination program."

## DISRUPTIVE

"Director McKinney's conduct can undo all the work done over the years in the district and disrupt the internal strength and unity which has been built in the area," Lasley and Hathaway said in their statement of charges filed with president Ralph Helstein and other members of the union's board. "It represents a fundamental threat to the entire strength of our union, composed as it is of many races and nationalities."

They asked for a speedy trial to "stamp out any attempt to inject into our union any vestige of discrimination and segregation."

The case is believed to be the first in which charges have been preferred against a high-ranking union officer for violating anti-discrimination policies.

Under the UPWA constitution, McKinney may be tried by a panel drawn by lot from the roster of delegates to the union's last convention in Denver last year. Penalties specified in the constitution include removal from office, suspension from membership in the union, or both.

"These charges are most serious," Helstein commented. "For years, our union has been fighting to end second-class citizenship, inside our union and out, and we certainly won't tolerate any attempts to impose second-class citizenship on any section of our membership."

"Since its inception, our union has existed on the fundamental principle that all our members are entitled to equal rights. We have always considered efforts to inject jimcrow practices into our ranks as the most serious threat to our organization."

## CITE EVIDENCE

Among the "gross violations" of UPWA policy attributed to McKinney, Lasley and Hathaway singled out a recent incident in Atlanta Georgia, in which McKinney ordered Negroes to leave a local union social affair which, in the past four years, has been held on an unsegregated basis. They

described this as a "serious backward step, which brutally insulted our Negro membership."

The two officers said that McKinney "has personally attacked and denounced the anti-discrimination program of the union" in the district—an area "where the discrimination problem is most sensitive and where his attacks, therefore, can do the greatest damage to our union's anti-discrimination program."

They declared: "Director McKinney has spread—and instructed his staff members to spread—the lie that our union's vigorous fight against discrimination and for equal rights for all our members 'proves' that the union is 'Communist.' This favorite smear of the racists against equality for discrimination cannot be tolerated. We reject the proposition that the fight for equal rights for Negroes is only the concern of Communists."

## THREATS

Lasley and Hathaway also cited the fact that McKinney has excluded the one Negro member of his staff from staff meetings in the last few months and has permitted, without challenge, some white

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# USSR Bomb Claim Revives Call for 5-Power Talks

By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.

Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov's announcement Saturday that the Soviet Union had a hydrogen bomb created a stir throughout Europe and Britain as newspapers in most countries reported record sales of copies which headlined the story. In London, Lord Beaver-

brook's mass-circulated Sunday Express said the Malenkov announcement was not a "bluff to regain the initiative in the cold war." The Express commented grimly that the Soviet H-bomb would be a "reality soon enough" and that the Soviet Union would "succeed in arming herself with hydrogen bombs just as she did with atom."

The Express urged Western na-

tions to support Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plan for top level talks as a means of averting international disaster. On this, the Beaverbrook paper stated:

"As the prospect of war becomes more terrible, so the policy of settlement becomes irresistible. Churchill's quest for a top-level conference remains the profitable policy. The need now is for it to be pursued with heightened urgency by all Western nations."

Officials at NATO headquarters in Paris viewed the Malenkov speech as the "handwriting on the wall," adding that the Soviet Union was improving its military strength.

Government circles in Bonn, Germany, feared the Soviet announcement would make more difficult the re-arming of Western Germany and aligning the zone with the U.S.-led West. Chancellor Adenauer, while issuing no statement, it is understood to be meeting with French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault today to discuss the Malenkov speech.

Rome's Unita, organ of the Italian Communist Party, called

the Soviet announcement "a severe warning to warmongers," while the Christian Democrat spokesman, Il Popolo said the announcement was "intended to make a sensation."

Officials of the fascist Franco government in Spain moaned that the Malenkov speech had strengthened the Soviet Union's world po-

**Excerpts from  
Malenkov Speech  
to Supreme Soviet  
—See page 5**

sition and the pro-West Berlin Telegraf carried a banner headline which screamed: "Russia Threatens with Hydron Bomb."

Everywhere in Europe there was noted a grim mood among the masses who have searched for peace since the end of World War Two. The grimness, one correspondent observed is due to the fact that they "have barely raised themselves from the wreckage of two world wars and know that a third, with hydrogen weapons, would mean the end."

# ADMIT REAL POW ATROCITY— 8,440 DIED IN "UN" CAMPS

In a startling revelation, the United Nations command has admitted that 8,440 Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war died in UN prison camps.

The Peking radio reported its receipt of this staggering figure yesterday and branded it "horrible." The press here, busy trying to fabricate "Red atrocity stories," either ignored the story or buried it unasily.

The figure of North Korean and Chinese deaths at Koje and the other camps is greater than the entire total of U. S. missing in action! Most missing soldiers in modern warfare are actually killed in action and bodies not recovered. Yet this "missing" hoax has been the basis of war-whooping headlines of Korean and Chinese atrocities, hints that more prisoners are being held, and finally Gen. Mark Clark's blustering threat of using the atom bomb.

And here, by the Pentagon brass' own admission, one out of every 11 prisoners taken by them "died" in prison camps. There was no indication in yesterday's Peking radio announcement whether the UN report told how many of the 8,440 died of wounds and illnesses, and how many were shot down by prison guards. (Hundreds of unarmed Korean and Chinese POWs were mowed down in "UN" prison camps for singing their national anthem on their independence days.)

## BEGINNING TODAY

The first of four articles

by George Morris

on JOHN L. LEWIS'

speech to the Chicago Executives Club

—See Page 2

# Eyes On Wagner, Halley Boro President Choices

By MICHAEL SINGER

Major attention for the next few days in the city election campaign will be centered on the choice of candidates for Manhattan borough president by the anti-Impellitteri

Democratic ticket and the Liberal Party. All candidates must be finally certified, and all substitutions made and vacancies filled by next

Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Democratic slate opposing the Farley-Dewey party opposition of Mayor Impellitteri, headed by Robert F. Wagner, has a nominal candidate for the office, Assemblyman Herman Katz. But Katz will decline by Thursday, deadline for declarations, and his place is expected to be filled by a Negro. Similarly, Arthur Braun, Liberal candidate for Manhattan Borough President, is a temporary selection, who is expected to withdraw in favor of a Negro candidate.

The Wagner forces who were pressing the nomination on Rep. Adam Clayton Powell are reported to have received a message from him declining the offer. There was no comment on this report from authoritative spokesmen of the anti-Impellitteri faction in the Democratic Party.

Nonetheless, speculation that Powell would not accept the bid

people which has shaken off the terrible past and is rallying all its vast resources and national traditions on its long march to great destinations.

"Like the thousands of travelers from almost every country in the world who have visited China in these past four years, I am convinced that her leaders and her people have no aggressive intentions either against other peoples or against our own nation."

Starobin declared that the Chinese are quite ready for normal

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# Starobin Tells of Year Spent in China

By ALAN MAX

Joseph Starobin, Daily Worker European editor, returned home Thursday after spending a year in People's China.

Starobin, who returned to take up another assignment on the paper, was the first foreign correspondent to visit Viet Nam and to send throughout the world the story of the heroic fight of the Vietnamese for independence.

He had been abroad since April, 1951, living mainly in Paris, traveling in western Europe and covering United Nations meetings in Paris and Geneva and the 1952

Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace. He traveled across the Soviet Union four times en route to Peking and back.

When Starobin arrived at Idlewild Airport Thursday, his passport was taken from him by immigration authorities. The Daily Worker immediately protested this action in a wire to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and called for reinstatement of the passport.

Starobin spent three hours arguing with customs officials over his right to bring in personal belongings, including souvenirs and books

bought in China. He finally regained possession of his own notes, newspaper clippings and an unfinished manuscript on China. But gifts for his family and friends as well as books—although available in the New York Public Library—are being held until he gets an import license.

The Daily Worker editor gained a bit of weight, and said he was feeling fine. "I'm happy to be home and want to help 'Fight the Good Fight,' as the old hymn says," he added.

"China is a great, powerful and confident land," Starobin said, "a



# Fascist Terror Grips Cuba; Communists Ask U. S. Labor Aid

HAVANA, Aug. 3 (By mail).—Cuba's Popular Socialist Party (Communists) today charged that the Batista regime has instituted a reign of fascist terror throughout the country. It appealed to all United States trade unions, democratic people's organizations and parties to act to save democracy in Cuba.

• In a letter signed by Juan Marinello, president, and Blas Roca, general secretary, the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party declared Batista had exploited the dawn attack against Santiago military barracks last July 26 by a group of youths of the Orthodox Party influenced by former President Prior. Having defeated the attack, Batista moved to crush the Popular Socialist Party and the entire labor and people's movement, the letter charged. It said Batista had—

• "Falsely and vilely accused" Marinello and Roca, who had participated in a public meeting which had official permission to be held, of having directed the Santiago attack.

• PSP leaders Joaquin Ordoqui, Lazaro Pena and numerous others were jailed, including Dr. Moreno Luna, professor of the University of Las Villas; Dr. Garcia Gallo; Joseito Ruiz, former mayor of Yaguajay.

• PSP leaders Antonio Perez, Rolando Hevia, Bernardo Hernandez, Jose A. Cabrera "were so brutally tortured that they are now

in serious condition in the hospital";

• Homes of all PSP leaders were invaded and searched and house of Blas Roca was sacked by agents of the SIM, Batista's repressive organ;

• PSP National Committee headquarters were invaded and searched;

• The newspaper Hoy was invaded and closed, much of its equipment seized by SIM agents;

• Censorship was established over all printed publications and radio programs, and the director of the newspaper Pueblo, anti-Communist organ, was brutally by the police;

"In reality," said the PSP appeal, "hundreds of citizens have been jailed throughout the country—members of the PSP, union leaders, members of the bourgeois opposition parties, and others, all of whom are held incommunicado, and many of whom have been brutally beaten."

**LAYOFFS AND WAGE CUTS**

It declared that "many people, accused of assaulting the Army barracks, have been assassinated on the roads near Santiago."

Under cover of this terror, the

PSP leaders declared, the Batista regime had expedited a series of measures against the workers, such as cutting salaries and mass layoffs.

"As can be seen," the letter said, "the weight of the repression is being directed against our party and the masses, notwithstanding their having had nothing to do with the barracks assault. The Cuban government is executing to the letter the fascist policy of the United States Government, which demands the suppression of our party because it is a party of anti-imperialism, of national independence and peace."

The PSP letter said "the entire country knows who organized, inspired and directed the action against the barracks, and knows that the Communists had nothing to do with it."

**COMMUNISTS' POLICY**

"The line of the PSP," it continued, "and of the mass movement has been to combat the Batista tyranny and to unmask the putschists and adventurist activities of the bourgeois opposition as being against the interests of the people. The PSP poses opposition as being against the interests of the people. The PSP poses the necessity of a united front of the masses against the Government, for a democratic way out of the Cuban situation, restoration of the 1940 Constitution, civil liberties, general elections and the establishment of a National Democratic Front government, with a program of national independence, peace, democracy, agrarian reform which will give land free to the peasants, defense of wages and of the demands of the workers."

The letter declared that "the PSP bases its fight on the action of the masses, on the struggle of the masses, and exposes adventurist putschism as contrary to the fight of the masses and contrary

to the democratic solution which the people desire."

The PSP appeal called on trade unions, democratic parties and organizations, and progressive individuals and groups in the United States to protest Batista's terror and demand an end to the state of siege, persecutions and arrests, and the restoration of democratic liberties in Cuba.

**PROTESTS URGED**

It asked that demands be sent for freedom for Pena, Ordoqui and other PSP and workers' leaders now in jail, and a halt to the persecution of Blas Roca, Marinello and others; for an ending of press censorship and the ban on Hoy, with return of its equipment.

It urged that these demands and protests be sent to the Batista government in Manila, and to its embassies and legations in the United States.

"The defense of Cuban democracy is the defense of democracy everywhere," the PSP appeal declared.

## Mongolia Issues Amnesty Decree

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Mongolian Peoples Republic has issued an amnesty decree for persons whose crimes were of no great danger to the state and who have proved by their conscientious attitude they can return to an honest working life. Radio Moscow said today.

A Soviet Tass agency dispatch broadcast by Moscow said the amnesty decree was issued by the Presidium of the Great Peoples Khural of the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

## Malan Plots to Seize Negro Church Property

Bishops and high officials of the American Methodist Episcopal Church met in Cincinnati last week to discuss how to prevent the Malan government of the Union of South Africa from seizing their church property there.

The Malanazis, as Premier Malan's Nationalist Party and its followers are called, acted earlier against the AME Church, denying admission to the country of Bishop Frederick D. Jordan.

Bishop Jordan and his wife were turned back in Southern Rhodesia by authorities there, acting on orders from the Malan government.

The Malanazis' attack on religious freedom coincided with their campaign to strip the African and non-European population of every democratic right and to destroy, under the Suppression of Communism Act, all opposition to their program.

Last week, amidst reports that the government was planning to confiscate the property of the AME church, the Malanazis pressed for other legislation which would further strip the African majority of any legal or extra-legal power to defend itself.

**RACIST LEGISLATION**

Under a new bill which the Malanazis intend to introduce, entitled "Reservation of Separate Amenities Bill," an attempt will be made to reverse the Appeal Court judgment that race discrimination is illegal unless equal facilities are provided for all races. One provision of the bill would allow anyone in control of public premises or vehicles to enforce apartheid (strict racial segregation) "when ever he deems it expedient." Another provision sets a maximum punishment for violation by whites at a fine of \$141.12 or three months in jail, or both.

The bill legislates into South African law the principle of racial inequality, and establishes apartheid even if no facilities are available for non-whites.

In another action last week, Malan's labor minister Ben Schoeman introduced a bill perpetuating a ban on the right of Negro workers

to strike. This bill would set up government machinery to handle all disputes involving Negroes, but with authority in the hands of whites.

In introducing this measure, Schoeman declared that to give Negroes in commerce and industry the incentive to organize themselves would be race suicide for the whites in South Africa.

**YERGAN DENOUNCED**

Meanwhile, here in the United States Negro spokesmen were still denouncing Max Yergan, erstwhile leading Negro YMCA and civic figure, who last May in the pro-Eisenhower national news-magazine U.S. News and World Report expressed sympathy for the viewpoint of the Malanazis.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, coupled Yergan's defense of Malan with his more recent support of President Eisenhower's appointment of South Carolina Governor James F. Byrnes to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. White said Yergan's stand on Malan and Byrnes "causes one to wonder what has happened to Dr. Yergan's principles and judgment."

Another denunciation of Yergan came from Willard S. Townsend, Negro leader of the CIO United Transport Service Employees and a columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier. In his column of August 8, Townsend commended the fight of his own union and of the CIO, AFL, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions "to curb Communist activities in Africa," but charged that "as an apologist for white settlers and imperialists, Dr. Yergan attempts to justify subordinate role for the Africans for many years to come."

"It seems to me," wrote Townsend, "that no self-respecting Negro can accept this point of view."

## World of Labor

# LEWIS IS DOUBTFUL OF THE FUTURE OF U. S. CAPITALISM

By GEORGE MORRIS

IN THESE days when labor moves so slowly, if at all, it is common to hear the question: "What is Lewis going to do?" We have often asked that question ourselves. Many ask it nostalgically, recalling those stormy thirties when Lewis was the head of a movement that brought a rise and an awakening in the weak, static trade unions of America of that period. Many people in labor—and his influence is strong—have clung to the hope that he would come forward again in his 1937 role.

Much time has passed since the stormy days of 1936-37. The national and world picture is different. The labor movement and Lewis himself have changed. But there is no doubt that Lewis remains an influential labor leader and the head of one of the most powerful unions in the country. And judging from his acts and statements, he still takes an interest in the affairs of the labor movement beyond the confines of his own union. Hence the interest in the most recently expressed views, although there is no valid ground for likening the conditions of the thirties to those of the fifties.



LEWIS

We have before us the text of a speech by Lewis running in the United Mine Workers Journal, which he delivered on June 5 before the Chicago Executives' Club, a body of substantial business people. In this speech Lewis affirms in clear terms his oft-stated strong adherence to the capitalist system. In fact, he comes before these business executives with a plea that they recognize the dangers to the capitalist system.

## Sees Prolonged 'Seattle Times' Strike Probable

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 9.—The Seattle Times management's attitude in negotiations "makes a lengthy strike probable," the international secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild warned here.

William J. Farson said the Guild is prepared for a long strike if necessary, although "naturally, I hope the strike will be short."

Meanwhile Dick Pryne of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild's publicity committee told The Daily People's World that the Times had "never made a proposal to arbitrate formally in negotiations." In a full-page ad in the Hearst Post-Intelligencer, the struck paper contended the Guild had twice refused an arbitration proposal.

Farson discounted The Times' "claims to high minimum pay" charging that "some full-time jobs pay as little as \$42.50 a week, and more than a third of the employees represented by the Guild have a top contract pay of less than \$65 a week."

"The Guild contract with The Times expired almost four months before the strike was called, but the Guild continued negotiating and working in the hope of reaching a settlement."

"Other unions in the plant also worked without a contract. Now that the Guild has taken a stand in behalf of an honorable contract I know it will remain firm. We international officers are backing it fully, and the rank and file of the American Newspaper Guild is supporting this strike with contributions from every member in the nation," Farson declared.

Cconciliation meetings are continuing but a immediate break is in prospect, Pryne said. The Guild's main demand is for a 7.8 percent wage increase. The strike went into its fourth week Thursday.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

He frankly spoke to them as one who knows their interests better than they do.

He described the "right to bargain in the market place" as the essence of capitalism and "freedom." Only he puts the worker and his trade union along side the sellers of everything that is marketable as also bargainers on the market who seek the price due them.

"Limit the right of the buyer to buy or not to buy, limit the right of the seller to sell or not to sell, you strike a blow at the free enterprise system; call it what you will: capitalism, investment for profit, whatever you want to name it," Lewis explained.

After thus setting forth the claim that unions and corporations have a "common" outlook, he asked:

"Can we keep this nation of ours? Can we retain free enterprise? Can we offset and resist the rising tide of world Communism?"

He said he was "concerned" with the situation. "Everywhere on the globe there is unrest with an expanding population crying for more food, for greater mar-

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## Wife of Missing Korea GI Speaks At Celebration

One of the speakers at New York's Truce Celebration, to be held at City Center Casino this Wednesday (Aug. 12), will be Mrs. Janet Moses, the young Negro Chairman of the Hartford Peace Council whose husband has for many months been listed as "missing in action" in Korea, the New York Peace Council announced today.

The name "Moses" has become synonymous in Hartford and surrounding Connecticut, the Council said, with the determined, day-in and day-out fight for Peace. For Janet Moses' two young children have joined her in spearheading dramatic and effective peace activities. For example, Louis, Jr., 11, and his 10-year-old sister Patricia collected 800 signatures on their own personal peace petition to the President. In addition, Louis organized the "Champions for Peace," a group of 13 of his young friends—of which he is Chairman, and Patricia, Treasurer.

Mrs. Moses is also the author of "NO MORE KOREAS"—a forceful and timely pamphlet which has just come off the press and will be on sale at the August 12th Truce Celebration at the City Center Casino, the Council reported.

Other prominent Americans who will celebrate the peace victory on August 12th include Mr. Thomas Richardson, National Co-Director of the American Peace Crusade; Angus Cameron, famous editor and publisher; Dr. Willard Uphaus, Director of World Fellowship, Inc.; the Rabbi Samuel Buchler, People's synagogue, Brooklyn.

A veteran of the Korean War will also address the dramatic gathering.

New York's Truce Celebration is sponsored by the New York Peace Council of the American Peace Crusade. In organizing the Celebration, the Council called on "all New Yorkers from all walks of life, of all faiths and convictions to come together to celebrate the Truce in Korea. Such a rally will not only signify our joy at the end of killing in Korea, but will mark our determination to work on for Big Power negotiations for World Peace."

Tickets at \$1.00 are available at the office of the New York Peace Council, 125 West 72nd Street.

## Louisiana State Bars Negro

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 9.—Louisiana State University has declined to admit A. P. Tureaud Jr., son of a New Orleans Negro attorney, to its undergraduate School of Arts and Sciences. Troy H. Middleton, president, said yesterday that it was L.S.U.'s policy to reject the application of any Negro to the undergraduate area "unless directed by the courts."

## Harvester Unions Unite to Spur Wage, Job Demands in 22 Plants

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—International Harvester workers throughout the chain are in a double-barrelled fight for wages and jobs which is complicated by the problem of bringing some kind of joint action among the 22 unions in the Harvester plants.

The workers' strongest link throughout the chain is in Louisville, Ky., where six unions have come together in a conference to make joint demands on the company.

The united group includes: Local 236 of the UE-FE; Local 569 of the AFL International Association of Machinists; Local 522 of the AFL Pipefitters; Local 369 of the AFL Electrical Workers; Local

## AFL Pilots Get 6% Wage Boost

CHICAGO, Aug. 9. (FP).—The AFL Airline Pilots Association and Northwest Airlines have signed an 18-month contract boosting wage scales an average of 6 percent for the 389 pilots employed by the company.

Signing of the agreement was announced here by ALPA President Clarence Sayen, who said it also contained various other improvements in rules and working conditions. The pact is retroactive to July 1 and runs until Jan. 1, 1955.

Sayen said the pay boosts were "substantially in line" with average increases won by the union from other airlines in its recent round of negotiations. Pilots coming under the northwest agreement are based in Portland, St. Paul and Seattle. The union represents 8,750 pilots on 40 airlines.

## Celler on TV Rips Oxnham Quiz For 'Lies'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY), in a television debate last night blasted the Un-American Committee's hearing of Bishop Oxnham and said the record "indicated that it was replete with errors and lies . . . to my mind, it was a shame and a disgrace to American decency."

Celler was speaking on the NBC program "American Forum of the Air" with Sen. Karl Mundt (R-SD), a member of McCarthy's committee.

However, as usually happens when an opponent of the Un-Americans concedes the big lie of a "Communist conspiracy," Celler reduced himself to ineffectuality and even went so far as to say that anyone who had a good word for the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals back in 1946 ought to be investigated today . . . though with a better technique.

## Koreans Smash US-Sponsored Spy Ring Plot

By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.

The North Korean government has uncovered and smashed a U.S.-sponsored spy ring, leaders of which had infiltrated the People's government, it was learned over the weekend.

Ten plotters, convicted of conspiring and organizing a military counter-revolution, have been sentenced to death while two others were sentenced to prison terms.

The sentences, announced by the Military Collegium of the North Korean Supreme Court, were handed down after all twelve had confessed to their parts in the spy-ring.

It was also announced that Pak Hong Wong, former North Korean foreign minister and vice-premier would be tried on accusations of two of the convicted conspirators.

Convicted as ring-leader of the cabal, former Justice Minister Lee Sung Yop headed the list of those condemned to die.

The trial brought out the fact that the plotters had been bribed by the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee government to organize spying activities and attempt to destroy the people's government.

The spies acted under orders according to the trial evidence of an American named "Noble," reported to be Harold Noble, then political advisor to Syngman Rhee.

Among the others convicted and sentenced for their parts in the spy-ring, were:

Cho Yun Myong, Vice Minister of Culture and Propaganda.

Im Hwa, central director of the Korea-Soviet Cultural Society.

Pak Song Kwan, a vice chief of the liaison department of the (North) Korean Labor party.

Phoe Kang Kug, a South Korean who headed a trading company for the Reds.

Pae Chol, another vice chief of the liaison department of the North's Labor party.

Rhee Sun Dal, also a vice chief

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## Jimcrow Navy Moves Toward 'Evolution'

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 9.—Just about 3 years and 2 Presidents late, the U.S. Navy, according to official announcements today, will begin to move toward abolishing segregation in its southern establishments.

Despite a Presidential order issued early in 1951 banning jimcrow in all military establishments the Navy has persisted in honoring "local custom" for its civilian employees. Sorest spot has been the Norfolk Navy Yards where jimcrow practices—segregated water fountains, dining rooms and rest rooms have been under fire from the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and from Rep. Adam C. Powell.

The policy announced today, after prodding from the Department of Defense, is aimed at establishing "common" instead of "separate" facilities for Negro and white employees. This is taken to mean that white and Negro workers will eat in the same dining rooms but in separate sections. It was not explained how this will apply to drinking fountains.

Officials here do not believe that the new policy announcement by the Navy will eliminate segregation immediately, but will begin an evolutionary development toward integrated facilities. The die-hard racist attitude of the Navy is defended by officials who claim that integrated facilities in southern communities would cause racial disturbances and disrupt employee relations, thereby decreasing the efficiency of the bases.

Navy Secretary Robert Anderson, last May, after Rep. Powell charged him with "insubordination" for his insistence upon segregated facilities in Norfolk, said that segregation was the "practical answer to the problem which his department cannot correct by edict . . ."

The new plan is called a "modification" of the old segregation orders and not their abolition.

## Machinists and Rubber Workers In No-Raid Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The AFL Machinists Union and the CIO Rubber Workers today announced agreement on a "common sense" no-raiding pact designed to aid both organizations and promote unionization of the cork, rubber and linoleum industries.

The agreement was the second such pact signed by the Machinists, fourth largest union in the nation and one of the fastest growing. It came as the AFL executive council prepared to ratify a no-raid pact with the national CIO.

Earlier this year the Machinists renewed a truce pact with the CIO United Auto Workers, first of its type in modern union history. The Machinists and UAW—number two union in size in the country—have been keeping hands off each other's members for years in the automobile and aircraft industries.

The Rubber Workers pact is aimed at erasing jurisdictional disputes between the two unions as regards maintenance workers in the rubber, cork and linoleum industries. The CIO union has the big four rubber companies—Goodrich, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber and Firestone—solidly organized.

The two organizations have been in contests recently over organizing maintenance workers at Natchez, Miss., Des Moines, Ia., and other cities.

A joint statement issued by the two unions said they had "established some common sense rules and orderly procedures which should work to the benefit of both membership."

One provision, the statement said, "provides for mutual cooperation between the unions to prevent employers from relocating their factories in an effort to run away from union organization."

The statement said that if employers tried to "escape their collective bargaining responsibilities," each union promises to help the other reestablish itself in the new plant.

The unions also agreed to refrain from helping other AFL or CIO organizations stage raids.

## Betty Gannett, Bittelman Win 'Parole' Stay

Federal Judge Edward Dimock has temporarily thwarted an attempt by the Justice Department to make Betty Gannett and Alexander Bittelman report to Ellis Island once a week and to discontinue their membership in the Communist Party and disassociate themselves from Communists. The halting of this aspect of the Walter-McCarran Act persecution of Miss Gannett and Bittelman was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Miss Gannett and Bittelman, who currently are appealing a Foley Sq. Smith Act conviction, also face deportation under Walter-McCarran law provisions. The Justice Department had ordered them placed under supervisory parole which had under threat of fines and jail the demand they discontinue membership in, and association with members of, the Communist Party. Also, the pair were forced to restrict themselves to a 50-mile radius of Times Square, this despite the fact they were bound to the Southern District of New York as part of the Smith Act bond conditions pending their appeal.

In his ruling, Judge Dimock granted a stay forbidding the Justice Department's enforcement of these arbitrary conditions until the two Communist Party leaders had opportunity to seek an injunction.

Argument on the injunction is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. tomorrow (Tuesday), before Federal Judge Sugarman, Room 506, Federal Courthouse, Foley Square.

## Gerson Charges Move Against Wife Is Smith Act Reprisal

Government efforts to deprive Mrs. Sophie Gerson, 43-year-old Brooklyn housewife, of her citizenship and deport her, are directly linked to the Dept. of Justice Smith Act prosecutions, it was charged here yesterday.

Denaturalization proceedings against Mrs. Gerson, mother of two children and wife of Simon W. Gerson, New York Communist Party Legislative chairman, was announced in Washington late Thursday by Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

Ostensible reason for the government action was the charge that Mrs. Gerson had sworn falsely in 1945 when she obtained her citizenship. She was brought to this country in 1922 at the age of 12.

Mrs. Gerson is said to have denied belonging to any organization advocating forceful overthrow of the government and concealing arrest for labor activity. Brownell announced that Mrs. Gerson, a former textile union organizer, had been arrested in the Gastonia, N. C. strike in 1929 and in the Paterson, N. J. walkout in 1931.

She has been the target of investigations by the Department of Justice since her husband was acquitted by Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock in last year's Smith

Act trial here.

Hearst writer Howard Rushmore predicted the reprisal against Gerson's family after the acquittal of Gerson and Isadore Begun, another defendant. Denaturalization proceedings were started against Begun last Fall.

Replying to a request by a press service for comment, Gerson said: "The move by Attorney General Brownell to deport the mother of my two children, is sheer vengeance. Forecast gleefully last Spring by a McCarthy committee research director in his weekly Hearst column, the Brownell action is clearly a low, vindictive blow at my family because of my directed acquittal by Federal Judge Dimock in last year's Smith Act case."

"Mrs. Gerson and I are confident that thousands of Americans, irrespective of political belief, will defend the integrity of my family. In so doing they will be defending genuine Americanism against McCarthyism and McCarranism."

"Many Americans will contrast

(Continued on Page 6)



## World of Labor

by George Morris



### I. Lewis Is Doubtful of the Future of U.S. Capitalism

(Continued from Page 2)  
kets and a greater place in the sun," he went on. Just back from South America, Lewis described the prevalent hatred he found there against the U.S. government.

"The blank walls in South American cities and some of the walls of our embassies are lettered in tar, night after night: 'Go home Nord Americano' or 'Leave our country, Yanqui pigs,'" Lewis reported.

As he pictured the growing popular opposition to American imperialist domination (although he doesn't acknowledge it is imperialism) Lewis concluded:

"And in some respects our own country, standing here upon the pinnacle of culture and living standards and accomplishments in the material and scientific world, reminds me of Charles

Russell's painting 'The Last of Five Thousand'.

The United Mine Workers Journal runs a reproduction of Russell's painting and its story. It shows a steer, barely more than skin and bones, standing in the snow, with several wolves in the distance ready to dispatch him. Russell, according to the Journal, was a "range rider" in 1886 who became an artist. His employer asked for a report on the herd of 5,000 cattle after a severe snowstorm. The painting was the report.

This is, indeed, a graphic way chosen by Lewis to picture his own fear of the possible consequences of the course followed by the United States in world affairs.

"What of tomorrow? What of tomorrow?" thundered Lewis. "Our nation now has to learn

whether or not it can operate under a peacetime economy."

In recent years we have had "more or less of an easy way," said Lewis because industry was sustained by vast military expenditures.

"But what happens when peace comes, if peace comes?" he asked.

"You know, we have been spending money to hire people the world over to oppose Communism, and the answer is, of course, that you can't hire a man to oppose an idea in which he may believe, and expect him to work at the job any longer than you pay him. Meaning—what happens when you quit paying him?"

Lewis, a labor leader, strong supporter of the capitalist system, head of a union whose members have been able to achieve a comparatively high wage level, frankly admitted that powerful American capitalism is on a very flimsy foundation. He shared the anxiety of his audience of businessmen. What better confirmation of Mao Tse-Tung's description of American imperialism as a "paper tiger"?

But how does Lewis propose to meet this black future he painted so vividly? The answer to that question throws more light on Lewis' own perspective as a labor leader.

(Continued tomorrow)

## STAROBIN INTERVIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic and commercial relations with the United States. "But they are not begging for anything either from us or anyone else. As soon as the American people wipe away the preverse and stupid doctrines of Mr. John Foster Dulles about overthrowing the Chinese government by force, violence or intrigue, we will find the Chinese prepared to have normal and friendly relations with us."

### INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

"I travelled around Mukden, China's industrial Northeast, throughout the countryside to Nanking and Shanghai, to the central Yangtse cities, and down the entire length of the country to the Vietnamese border. Every facility I asked for was granted. I asked every question I could think of in hundreds of interviews and rarely did I feel any reluctance to give me the fullest possible answers."

Starobin said he had seen "many wonderful things in China—great irrigation projects, the vast transfer of private land to the peasants, the remarkable new status of China's women, the ancient palaces and the rapidly growing factories."

"But what impressed me more than anything is the moral change in the Chinese people. They are a people which has the simple faith of upright living. They believe what they say and say what they believe. They are creating individuals in harmony with the community and a community which gives the individual a chance to grow and contribute to the common good. I have never felt such an atmosphere of free and plain speaking, of serious and wholesome purpose in life as during these months in China."

"The China market with almost six hundred million people exists today for the first time in history, the market to which American businessmen and political experts have said they were looking forward to for a century. It is a market in which American businessmen could sell goods and thus keep American workers employed—but only if we come off the high and dangerous horse that Mr. Dulles is trying to ride, and park the guns outside, and start negotiating with them."

"The British and French and west German businessmen are already on the spot and signing contracts. Italy and Japan in particular will be doing that very soon. The policies of the cold war, if continued, leaves America out in the cold."

### UNITED NATIONS

Asked about Peoples China being seated at the United Nations, Starobin said he did not recall "any great agitation in China on this matter. Strong peoples never beg for their rights. While the State Department say it is hurting China by blocking its seat in the UN—it is actually crippling the UN as more and more leading members of that body realize. Such an attempt to deny the facts of life can not last too long, but the longer it does last the more unpopular and the less influential will the policies of the United States become."

Does Chiang Kai-shek have any future in China?

"He has as much chance as Benedict Arnold after the American Revolution or Jefferson Davis after the Civil War. As a matter of fact, it seemed to me, sitting in Peking, that Chiang Kai-shek was doing better in the USA than in China. His crowd of grifter who have salted way millions in American banks and real estate seem to have more supporters in the American Senate than in China. Some American politicians seem to be for sale, but the Chinese people are not."

Having come so recently from Indo-China and having passed through France only a week ago, Starobin was asked his opinion of

the President Eisenhower's Seattle speech about that corner of Asia.

### INDO-CHINA

"I believe President Eisenhower's advisers have told him of the strong current which is rising in France for negotiations with the Democratic Republic of Ho Chi Minh. The State Department is in deadly fear of such negotiations, but they are bound to come, especially as the season of military operations approaches this October. Nothing the United States can do in Indo-China will stop its people from winning their independence. Even if American troops were added to the vast quantities of arms that are being thrown at a people that never did us any harm. But will American mothers and fathers now rejoicing over the return of their sons from Korea stand for a repetition of that ghastly affair in Indo-China? Instead of trying to frighten and threaten the French away from negotiation, President Eisenhower would serve the American national interest best by getting us out of all wars, and letting the long-sufferings of both France and Viet Nam come to an end."

Starobin declared that he couldn't really say that "I studied the Soviet Union but I passed through four times, stopping for periods of a few days to about a week, twice in the summer and twice in the winter, during this year."

### GREAT STRENGTH

"The main impression is the great vast strength of the Soviet people—calm, confident and with a lot of that zip and enthusiasm which Europeans used to associate with Americans. This week which I just spent there at the end of July found its atmosphere very relaxed. Obviously many changes are taking place. The Russians are criticizing a lot of things they have found wrong with themselves, weeding out bad practices and cleaning out the people responsible for them. I think Soviet Russia is on the eve of a great improvement in the supply of civilian goods, of which they deprived themselves in order to build the second largest heavy industry in the world. They are very confident that peace can be maintained although they are afraid of nobody. Winston Churchill seems to have realized in May that the longer the West delayed in negotiating, the worse the position of the western negotiators would become. Mr. Dulles, ever the reckless gambler, is trying to block such negotiations, but they will have to come. After all, the American people—and I include many American business circles—cannot very long permit Mr. Dulles the vain luxury of playing Matternich and standing in the way of the overall American interest, which is to settle all problems on a long-term basis of mutual security and peace."

Asked about the effects of the Rosenberg case upon Europe and Asia, Starobin said the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg "was the greatest single body blow to the reputation and prestige of the United States in recent times. Every school child from Paris to Peking knew about the case. The electric shock that ended their lives was felt everywhere."

"Most Americans still don't realize it, although some day they will—but the two Americans who did most to maintain the traditional ideals of devotion to truth were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. I have heard dozens of people—simple folk and leaders of public opinion—say that in Western Europe as in China."

"The murder of those two people will haunt America until we have all come face to face with the enormity of the crime and until we atone for having let it happen by ending the war and anti-Communist hysteria which made it possible."

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### What the A-Bomb Has Cost Us

AUGUST 6 and August 9 mean different things to different people, but in the memory of Asia and of hundreds of millions of other people they stand for Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The first date marks the deliberate dropping of an atomic bomb on a non-military population center of 342,696 people. More than half the population were casualties. The reports listed 78,150 killed, 37,425 injured and 13,983 killed.

The Nagasaki bomb killed 73,884 of the 252,630 residents—men, women and children.

How many infants, toddlers and teen-agers perished along with the old men and the women may never be accurately computed.

And what the after effects are remains a secret. But there are reports that they are terrible.

Anyone would think, with such a stain on our hands, that no American would even speak of Hiroshima and Nagasaki except with bowed head and words of deep humility.

But that would be a gross miscalculation of the cannibalistic attitudes that have been instilled into some people who call themselves Americans. Such, for instance, as many of the high brass in officer corps of our armed forces, and many of the politicians who sit in the Congress and the executive offices of our government. In comparison with these people, Heinrich Himmler was a saint!

GEN. MARK W. CLARK recently attended the wedding of his son. He doubtless loves his son and is a devoted husband. It may be he likes Shakespeare and Beethoven. But I have read that Himmler was devoted to his own children, loved dogs, read the German classics omnivorously and was a devotee of opera and the symphony—such as it became under the Hitler.

The comparison springs to mind because it was precisely on Aug. 6, the date of Hiroshima, that Gen. Clark sounded off to the country with a threat to

use the atom-bomb if there is no peace in Korea.

There are few so naive as to think this choice of a subject on that particular date was pure coincidence. No, indeed, a certain demoniacal aim lay behind that conjecture of date and topic; the aim to impress on the peoples of Asia, who would be mindful of Hiroshima, the intention of the high-and-mighty in our country to produce Hiroshimas in other countries which refuse to bow to their will.

In plain language, this was the gangster-type talk of the mobster. "Do as I say," he commands, "or I'll rub you out like I knocked off so-and-so!"

Clark's threat was intended to terrify, to intimidate, to cow the peoples of Asia and the world. It was a striking example of the Eisenhower Administration's policy of "no negotiations," its policy of naked force and violence, preceded by threats, ultimatums and provocations.

A BIG TRUTH of international developments everywhere today, however, is that this policy of force and "no negotiations" is a policy of failure, a policy of disaster.

See what the repercussions of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been for you and me and the other working men and women we know!

They have meant a lower standard of living, a war economy growing out of the "cold war" has cheapened our dollars, increased our rents and the prices we pay for goods and services, taken an ever-growing percentage of our pay for taxes, direct and indirect.

They have meant the voiding of many of our constitutional liberties and the growth of fascism; remember the Smith Act convictions, the deportation mania, the legal lynchings of Negroes, the murder of the Rosenbergs, the war scares and spy scares and attempts to destroy the very intelligence of the American people with racism and hate-mongering.

They have brought us into head-on collision with the peo-

ples of every other land. The Asians, because it was against Asians that we used this most terrible weapon and because they have seen in Korea what our generals and politicians will not hesitate to do. The Africans, because in our insane greed for uranium and other raw materials we have become, along with the old colonial powers, the exploiters and enslavers of the African peoples. The Europeans, because they suspect we would not hesitate to use the bomb against them, and viewing the atomic facilities we have placed in the hands of the ex-Nazis in West Germany, their suspicions have become convictions.

As for Japan, the land and people we "conquered" with the terror weapon and rode rough-shod over in defeat, they have already begun to throw off the restraints fixed by MacArthur. And nowhere in that country is there love or respect for the United States.

So eight years after Hiroshima, we ordinary Americans have had our pockets picked, our freedoms curtailed, our nervous systems turned into wet rags; and in the bargain the allies and friends we once had have become hostile or suspicious.

All because, as a number of knowledgeable people including British atomic scientist Blackett have said, Harry Truman wanted to keep the Soviet Union from having the credit for winning the war against Japan. And so knowing the exact date on which Stalin had said the Red Army would move against Japan's Kwantung Army, Truman dropped the Hiroshima bomb two days before.

Blackett and others have said this was really the start of the "cold war." And it is a plausible view because from that time on the "Big Lie" of "Communist aggression" emerges as the main ideological weapon of our national administration, and with this Big Lie, of course, the policy of blackmail, threat and force.

What a price to pay for a lie—the price we Americans pay for the Big Lie told us by people who call themselves Americans and speak in our name!



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## TIME BOMB

BEFORE THE TEARS of joy were dry on mothers' cheeks and still-wet blood soaked into Korean hills, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and the South Korean puppet Syngman Rhee have fashioned a diplomatic time bomb with which to wreck the prospects of a permanent Korean peace. The Dulles-Rhee agreement (called a mutual defense pact) is in reality a bullying ultimatum, threatening war against China if Rhee's and Dulles' demands are not granted within 90 days after the Korean peace conference opens. Thus the blood and lives of American youth are being pledged to pursue in the future a policy which has brought about the present Korean shambles and the lowered prestige of the United States as a nation.

It should be of grave concern to all Americans, as indeed it is to the peoples of the world, that the Dulles-Rhee pledge to "unify" Korea under Rhee followed Gen. Mark Clark's announcement that he is ready to use the A-bomb if hostilities are renewed. And equally foreboding is the fact that Washington made public on the same day that the Dulles-Rhee document was issued a 16-nation declaration containing a pledge to carry the war to China if Korean armistice talks break down. It is clear that the sulking generals and frightened bankers, thwarted by the peoples' will to peace, are still hell-bent for organizing and provoking another war.

MUCH MORE THAN soldier casualties and national prestige are at stake if the bankers and generals have their way. For last Saturday Georgi M. Malenkov announced to the Soviet parliament that the Soviet Union now has the H-bomb, that there is no monopoly on that weapon. Even madmen who live in Washington must know that an atomic attack on China, with whom the Soviet Union has a mutual defense pact, would start a world holocaust. Such an act would be not just brutal — it would be suicidal.

Malenkov, in announcing the Soviet Union's possession of the H-bomb, warned against the use of force as a means of settling international differences. "We firmly maintain," declared the Soviet premier, "that at the moment there is no disputable or outstanding question which could not be settled by peaceful ways on the basis of mutual agreement between the countries concerned."

This is in sharp contrast to the bomb-threats of generals and plans by diplomats to wreck the peace.

Threats, ultimatums and secret deals to wreck the truce are not what the people want. The people want peace. They want open and honest negotiations on Korea, on Germany and on all other outstanding international issues.

## A VINDICTIVE MOVE

WARRING ON MOTHERS and children is nothing new for the Department of Justice. It has jailed mothers in the Smith Act thought control drive and has acted against hundreds of foreign-born women under the McCarran Act.

But Attorney General Brownell has further abused his office with the step to revoke the citizenship of Mrs. Sophie Gerson, Brooklyn mother of two children.

This is too obviously a vindictive move against the Gerson family because Simon W. Gerson, N.Y. Communist legislative spokesman, was acquitted by court decision in last year's Smith Act case here. Hearst columnist Howard Rushmore, former McCarthy committee research director, brazenly announced this in a Journal-American article.

Brownell's action against a mother is not American law; it is vengeance. It resembles the Hitlerite taking of hostages. Decent Americans of all political views ought to write to Brownell in Washington demanding he end this cowardly persecution.

In defending the integrity of the Gerson family against McCarthyite homewrecking, we defend the integrity of all American families. In opposing this step against Mrs. Gerson — based largely on her past trade union activities — we defend the rights of labor, native and foreign-born.

## A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Text of Malenkov's Speech  
To the Supreme Soviet

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Following are excerpts from the text of an address by Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, to the Supreme Soviet.

It is known that partisans of war abroad have, for a long time, cherished illusions of the monopoly of the U.S.A. in the production of the atomic bomb. History has, however, shown that this was a profound illusion. The U.S.A. has long since lost the monopoly in the matter of the production of atomic bombs.

The trans-Atlantic enemies of peace have of late found a new solace: the United States is in possession of a still more powerful weapon than the atom bomb and has the monopoly of the hydrogen bomb, if you please. This, evidently, could have been some sort of comfort for them had it been in keeping with reality. But this is not so. The Government deems it necessary to report to the Supreme Soviet that the United States has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb either.

Aggressive circles stubbornly oppose the lessening of international tension because they are afraid that if the development of events were to follow this line, the armament race that brings huge profits for armament manufacturers and creates artificial employment for the industry would have to be reached. They feel fear for their fabulous profits.

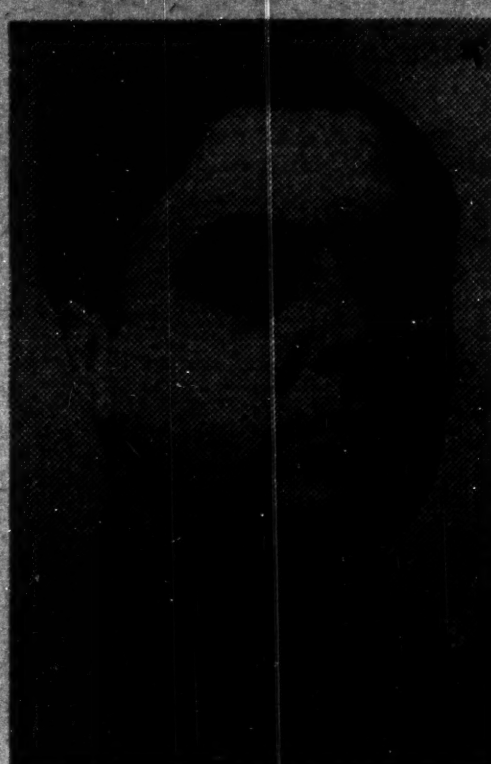
If the question of respecting the rights of all countries is taken seriously, an end must be put to the policy of ignoring China and the violated rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations must be restored. The great Chinese nation must take her lawful place in the United Nations, as within the whole system of international relations.

It is true that some politicians abroad have seen a weakening of our country in the fact that the enemy of the people, Beria, has been unmasked and rendered harmless. But these are short-sighted politicians. It is clear to everyone that the fact that the rabid agent of imperialism has been so quickly unmasked and rendered harmless in time can in no way be regarded as evidence of the weakening of the Soviet Union.

When proposing the allocations for defense, the Government proceeded from the premise that we are obliged untiringly to perfect and strengthen the Soviet armed forces in order to ensure the safety of our motherland and be ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who should seek to violate the peaceful life of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The state budget reflects the policy of the Soviet Government and of our party, which aims at the development and the steady progress of the Socialist national economy. Of the budget revenue, totaling 548,357,000,000 rubles, the overwhelming part, amounting to 86 percent, comes from industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy. At the same time, among budget expenditure items, the greatest is the financing of the national economy.

For the further development of the national economy, the 1953 budget provides 192,500,000,000 rubles, or more than 36 percent of all budget expenditure, as compared with 176,800,000,000 rubles last year. Apart from budgetary allocations,



MALENKOV

tions, in accordance with the national economic plan, for these same purposes almost 98,000,000,000 rubles are being directed from the funds of enterprises and economic organization made up from their profits and other sources. Thus altogether, for the financing of the national economy in the current year, there will be directed more than 290,000,000,000 rubles as compared with 265,000,000,000 in 1951.

The Soviet Union has no territorial claims against any state whatever, including any of the neighboring states. It is the inviolable principle of our foreign policy to respect the national freedom and sovereignty of any country large or small.

It goes without saying that the development of the social-economic system in our country and in a number of neighboring states cannot serve as an obstacle for the strengthening of friendly relations among them. On its part, the Soviet Government has taken steps for the strengthening of good neighborly friendship with such states and now it is a question of the readiness of their governments to engage actively in the establishing of friendship, based not on words but on deeds, a friendship which presupposes mutual solicitude for the strengthening of peace and the security of our countries.

Our neighbor in the south is Persia [Iran]. The experience of thirty-five years has shown that the Soviet Union and Persia are interested in mutual friendship and collaboration. Soviet-Persian relations have therefore such a stable basis as makes it possible to solve problems emerging between the two sides to their mutual satisfaction.

At present, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, talks are being held concerning the settlement of a number of frontier problems and mutual financial claims. We hope that these talks will be successfully concluded.

Recently, on mutually advantageous foundations, an agreement was reached on increasing the trade turnover between the two countries. It depends on the Teheran Government that Soviet-Persian relations develop along the path of good neighborly relations, along the path of developing economic and cultural relations.

The relations of the Soviet Union with Afghanistan continue to remain stable and are characterized by respect of mutual interests. This creates favorable conditions for the further consolidation of relations between our countries.

We firmly maintain that at the moment there is no disputa-

ble or outstanding question which could not be settled by peaceful ways on the basis of mutual agreement between the countries concerned. This refers also to those questions under dispute which exist between the U.S.A. and the USSR. We stood and stand for a peaceful co-existence of two systems.

We consider that there are no objective grounds for a collision between the USSR and the U.S.A. The interests of the security of both countries, as well as international security, the interests of the development of trade between the U. S. A. and the USSR, can be safeguarded on the basis of normal relations between both countries.

As you see, the convincing facts are shattering the wagging of tongues about the weakness of the Soviet Union.

Those, however, who indulge in such chatter prefer to deal not with facts but with fiction and inventions. In this way behave even certain official figures reflecting the ideology and policy of the most aggressive groups in the United States of America.

Resorting to all sorts of fiction and invention they are imposing the carrying out of the so-called "tough policy" in respect of the Soviet Union, and the countries of the People's Democracy, are exerting pressure on disobedient partners in the North Atlantic bloc, and are systematically aggravating international relations.

The partisans of a "tough policy" do not cease their threats against the Soviet Union. They openly urge, as for instance is done by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, Senator Wiley, that the U.S.A. should present to the Soviet Union a number of ultimatum-demands and that these should be supported by force. Well-known representatives of the State Department insist that the U.S.A. should talk to the Soviet Union only in one language—the language of force.

We shall reply to Senator Wiley and to everyone who preaches the policy of force with regard to the Soviet Union. We shall reply without going into details: "You started dancing with the wrong foot, Cousin."

The peoples of all the world welcomed the signing of the armistice in Korea with greatest joy. They justly regard this fact as a victory of the peace-loving forces.

For over three years the camp of peace and democracy was striving to put an end to the war in Korea. The signing of the armistice has crowned this struggle with success. The will of millions of people for peace has become a mighty and effective force. The aggressors have been forced to take account of it.

The interventionists who launched the war against the Korean People's Democratic Republic have miscalculated. They have proved unable to break the heroic Korean people.

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## Harvester

(Continued from Page 3)  
the UAW-CIO Harvester locals in entering the unity picture. However, UAW-CIO locals at Harvester plants in a half dozen Midwest towns have been among these hit hard by the mounting layoffs accompanied by the company's wage chiseling.

The most drastic of the layoffs was in the so-called Quad-Cities on the Illinois-Iowa border, where several thousand workers have been hit by production cutbacks. Production was suddenly cut in half last week at the Rock Island plant which makes the IHC Farm-all tractor.

The Louisville plant, also a major tractor producer, has cut operations by 25 percent.

In addition to the layoffs, a major issue at Harvester is the refusal of the company to allow adjustments of the five-year contracts in keeping with the pattern established in the auto industry several months ago.

The six Harvester unions in Louisville this week decided on "whatever actions are necessary inside the shop to convince management of the reasonableness of our demands."

They also announced that a Louisville mass meeting would be held soon of the Harvester workers who are members of all unions in the plant.

## Packing

(Continued from Page 1)  
local officers to threaten this staff member with physical harm if he carries out his duties in servicing the membership of their locals.

Lasley, a member of the national CIO's Civil Rights Committee, is director of UPWA's Anti-Discrimination Department, which coordinates union activities in fighting to eliminate bias in hiring, upgrading, in-plant facilities and packing communities.

Hathaway, a native of North Carolina and a citizen of Atlanta for over 30 years, served for many years as director of District 8 before his election to the international post in 1952. It was under his leadership that the Southern District made considerable progress in eliminating anti-Negro discrimination.

UPWA's vigorous anti-bias program has been acclaimed by civic and race relations groups and press observers for its pioneering work in the field.

District 9 comprises Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Its headquarters are in Atlanta, Georgia.

## Gerson

(Continued from Page 3)  
the zeal Brownell shows in persecuting mothers who advocate peace, labor leaders and the foreign-born, with his lethargy in prosecuting Senator McCarthy for his strange financial affairs, lynchings of Negroes and million-dollar tax fixers.

When Mrs. Gerson obtained her citizenship, her husband was serving as an overseas infantryman in the armed forces. The Gersons were married in 1931 and has two children, William 14 and Deborah, 7.

### Attention! SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

## Elections

(Continued from Page 1)  
grew in the wake of serious discussions which began late last week between pro-Wagner Democrats and City Councilman Earl Brown. The Harlem councilman had always been a strong contender for the nomination but it was generally known that Powell had first bid for the post.

Whether Wagner has or has not received a letter from Rep. Powell, vacationing in Europe, regrettably declining the nomination, as is reported, Harlem political circles over the weekend were predicting Brown's nomination within the next few days.

The Liberal Party has indicated that it will withdraw Braun, its borough presidential choice, by Thursday. The party's mayoralty candidate Rudolph Halley, who has always had a closer political relationship as Council President with Brown than any other Democrat in that body, is reported to be anxious to have the Harlem councilman as his running mate.

But several top Liberal leaders are not too happy over the possibility of endorsing Brown should the Wagner slate nominate him. Their theory is that Wagner may be Halley's major opponent next November and they foresee an unprecedented political situation whereby both mayoralty candidates bid for votes with their strongest Manhattan candidate—the same borough presidential nominee.

It is quite likely, however, that the Liberals will name another Negro candidate for that office, perhaps Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in Harlem, who has said he will accept it if approached.

In any event, it seems certain that for the first time in New York City history a Negro will sit on the Board of Estimate next November. The 1953 mayoralty campaign is a historic one because, whatever else the result, the age-old juncrow lily-white Board seems sure to be smashed.

The first political party to name a Negro, Andromus Jacobs, to that office was the American Labor Party. The Republicans have selected Elmer A. Carter, a Negro member of Gov. Dewey's State Anti-Discrimination Committee; the Impellitteri faction, concerned by popular hostility to its fare and rent increases, named Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, to corral votes from voters demanding Negro representation in the Board of Estimate.

In the meantime, many leaders in Impellitteri's camp, continued to express concern over the reactionary character of the mayor's campaign. They were particularly disturbed by the activity in Queens where the James A. Roe machine was working overtime on anti-Semitic and McCarthyite material to use on Wagner and his slate.

Friday's rabid endorsement of Impellitteri by James A. Farley, the No. 1 strategist in the anti-Roosevelt Democratic wing of the primary, also tended to spotlight the book-burning principles of the mayor's program.

Vito Marcantonio state chairman of the American Labor Party, took exception in a statement issued yesterday, to the position of the Daily Worker on the municipal elections. Marcantonio charged in his statement that the "Daily Worker, through a series of articles, has sought to influence ALP voters to support (Rudolph) Halley (Liberal Party Mayoralty candidate). The ALP, Marcantonio said, will press its campaign for candidate for Mayor Clifford McAvoy and oppose all other candidates of opposing parties.

(The articles referred to by Marcantonio did not in any way endorse Halley or any other candidate. Editorially and otherwise the Daily Worker has made it clear that it stood for uniting voters of all parties against the maneuvers of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Mayor Vincent Impellitteri and James Farley to put over their program and candidate in the Republican, Democratic and Liberal parties.)

The Daily Worker forum

### THE TRUCE:

Where do we go from here?

has been postponed to  
Tues., Aug 18—8 P.M.

Speakers:

JOHN PITTMAN

Foreign Affairs Editor  
Daily Worker and The Worker

GEORGE BLAKE  
CHARNEY

Labor Secretary  
New York State Communist Party

CENTRAL PLAZA

111 Second Ave. (nr. 7th St.)

Admission: 25¢

Questions from the floor

## Six Council Elections Due In Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 9. — An important electoral opportunity faces Chicagoans soon with an election being held to fill six vacancies in the City Council. These non-partisan elections are expected to take place on Nov. 3, at the same time that the judicial elections are held.

There is no aldermanic primary in Chicago, but where no candidate gets an absolute majority of all the votes, a run-off is held several months later.

A SPOKESMAN for the Board of Election Commissioners said that if the aldermanic contest takes place in November, candidates must file between Aug. 10 and Sept. 14.

Four of the vacancies already exist in the following wards:

12th Ward  
14th Ward  
24th Ward  
25th Ward

The 14th Ward and 24th Ward vacancies were caused by the death of Aldermen Clarence P. Wagner and Louis London. The other two are cases in which Aldermen Edmund J. Kucharski and James B. Bowler have left to take other posts.

TWO other vacancies are expected to occur with Aldermen Ropa and Charley Fleck taking new posts. These are in:

21st Ward  
45th Ward

Much interest centers on the 24th Ward, where the tight control of Democratic Party machine is still a big factor, but where opportunities exist for political activity by independents.

The big new feature of this ward is the large influx of Negro residents who constitute an estimated 30 percent or more of the ward electorate.

THE 14TH WARD, considered a stronghold of associates of the late Clarence Wagner, is in the back-of-the-yards area, with a large working-class population.

The 12th and the 45th Ward councilmanic posts have been filled by Republicans, while the others in the vacant spots were Democrats.

There was no indication yet this week from CIO-PAC or other independent electoral groups as to whether they intend to play a role in these contests.

CIO-PAC has an active organization in the 9th Congressional District, which embraces the 45th Ward. In the 1952 election, the district CIO-PAC, under the leadership of Emanuel Rissman, concentrated its work in the 45th Ward, operating in behalf of Rep. Sidney Yates.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

## Front Service Workers Reject Hotel Council Wage Proposals

Hotel Front Service Workers, Local 144 members, packing the ballroom of the Capitol Hotel last week, unanimously rejected the proposed new demands submitted to them by the Hotel Trades Council.

The rejection, at one of the largest meetings of the local in recent years, came after a speech by Jay Rubin, president of the Hotel Trades Council, whom the local invited to attend and present the council's side.

After Rubin's defense of the proposals, on ground that this is the best that could be obtained in the current wage reopening negotiations, Peter Ottley, secretary-treasurer of the local, took the floor and sharply attacked the proposal as inadequate. On a vote the members unanimously supported

Ottley's position, declaring they will not accept the terms if Rubin brings them back as a settlement.

An open split between Ottley and Rubin developed over the past few weeks as rank and file pressure for key contract improvements mounted. While the Council administration, headed by Rubin, has called for concentration solely on wages, Ottley, in an article in the Local 144 publication, demanded that a fight be waged for heightened job security along with the drive for wage increases. The Rubin proposals provided only for a \$1.50 to \$4 weekly raise.

While Local 144 held its meeting, three meetings of divisions of Hotel Workers, Local 6, gave approval to the demands, although a strong opposition was voiced against them.

## Says Furniture Bosses Able to Pay Big Raises

ATLANTIC, N. J., Aug. 9. — Furniture manufacturers, whose total shipments for this year are expected to reach the \$2.5 billion mark, are well able to pay "substantial wage increases and provide improved working conditions," Morris Pizer, CIO Furniture Workers union president declared at an Executive Committee meeting here on Friday.

Commenting on the report of the union's research department, Pizer declared:

"The generally prosperous state of the industry indicates that it can well afford to pay substantial wage increases and provide improved working conditions and more adequate welfare programs and pensions. Consequently, the International Union and its Locals throughout the country are at present negotiating or preparing to negotiate with employers to attain those objectives."

Findings of the report include the following:

(1) "There has not been a serious overstocking of inventory. The relatively poor results of the summer furniture shows were largely due to business jitters about possible developments in the wake of the Korean truce, and not to an inventory glut such as existed two years ago. . . ."

(2) "Studies made for the Federal Reserve Board indicate that consumer demand for furniture and bedding products will be strong throughout all of 1953, despite high prices and the growing burdens of installment debt."

(3) "Present indications are that profits for the whole of 1953 will amount to about \$265,000,000 as against profits of \$227,000,000 in 1952, an increase of some 17 percent."

## Shopper's Guide

Insurance  
CARL JACK R.  
BRODSKY  
All kinds of insurance including auto, life, fire, marine, etc.  
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage  
MOVING • STORAGE  
FRANK GIARAMITA  
28 E. 7th St.  
GR 7-2457  
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

## Korea

(Continued from Page 3)  
of the liaison department.

Rhee Won Cho, a vice chief of the publicity department of the (North) Korean Labor party.

Pack Chun Bok, former chief of the inspection section, Security Department of the South Korean Government.

Cho Yun Bok, member of the People's Censor Committee of the (North) Korean Security Department.

Mal Chong Hu, North Korean guerrilla leader.

Sol Chong Sik, member of the political department of the North Korean Supreme Military Headquarters.

## Teachers Hail Break for Subs

The Teachers Union yesterday welcomed the proposal by Mayor Impellitteri that the Board of Estimate take the steps necessary to make the benefits of the Federal Social Security Act available to substitute teachers and other school employees excluded from the Teachers' Retirement System.

In a message to all the members of the Board of Estimate Mrs. Rose Russell, the union's legislative representative, urged favorable action at the meeting scheduled for August 27.

## Classified Ads

BOOKS  
SALT OF THE EARTH — most exciting reading of the year! — complete screen-play, photos and articles. 75c per copy. Sub. \$2.50 per year. California Quarterly, 7070 Hollywood Blvd., L.A. 28, Cal.

SERVICES  
(Upholsterers)  
OAK, Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, reupholstered, refined, springs refitted in year home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, all-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE  
OFFER'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7194.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JR 5-3092, Day-Night.

I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance)  
76 EAST 11th ST.  
(WEST OF E'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 2-4.5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St., West of E'way — above entrance.



# Anti-McCarthy Song a Hit Abroad on the scoreboard

By DAVID PLATT

An anti-McCarthy song titled "McCarthy and His Friend Syngman Rhee" was loudly applauded at London's Hippodrome theatre the other night when it was introduced for the first time by Cyril Ritchard, star of the revue "High Spirits," says a report to this column.

That's the revue, by the way, that skyrocketed Negro artist Marie Bryant to fame in England through her rendition of the anti-racist song "Don't Malign Malan He's Doing the Best He Can."

The West End theatre audience interrupted the revue's new anti-McCarthy hit song half way through with its applause for its "devastating" satire.

Ritchard comes on the stage waving an American flag and with a "deadpan face" sings: "Three cheers for the ish, white and blue. Thanks to Mr. McCarthy the country is all right. We feel it in our muscles that our red corpuscles will never outnumber the white." The song goes on in the same manner with reference to "ssh flannel underwear" and "ssh sails in the sunset."



McCarthy

Skip "Pickup on South Street" with Richard Widmark, Jean Peters and Thelma Ritter. It's a crude attempt to show that crooks who hate communists are not such a bad lot. Implied in this warped thinking is that decent persons who hate crooks are dangerous "Reds." A lot of gangsters in this country would like honest Americans to believe that.

The Soviet film industry is reported to be negotiating for the re-issue rights to nine old Hollywood films: "Modern Times," "City Lights," "In Old Chicago," "100 Men and a Girl," "His Butler's Sister," "The Hurricane," "Sun Valley Serenade," "The Great Waltz," and "Charley's Aunt."

You can see that mature British film "Crash of Silence" at two Manhattan theatres, today, Tuesday and Wednesday. That's the one we asked you to watch out for because of its intelligent treatment of the problems of deaf children. You'll be fascinated by the ingenious methods used to train them to read, write, play and live normally with other children. See it today and tomorrow (Tuesday) at the 34th Street theatre near Third Ave. and at the York, First Ave. and 64 St. Tuesday and Wednesday.

There's an unusual bill at the Thalia Thursday and Friday, Aug. 13-14: The full-length Czechoslovak cartoon "Emperor's Nightingale" and a group of rarely seen 1914 Chaplin comedies: "Paperhanger," "The Tramp," "Triple Trouble" and "Shanghaied."

I see that Chaplin has forbidden his son, Charles Chaplin, Jr., to impersonate him in a projected "independent" movie on the life of Jackie Coogan, the child prodigy who shared acting honors with the artist in "The Kid" in 1922.

## THE DAY OF RECKONING

What did the professor say, McCarthy,  
That was so dangerous?

(Now he collects a meagre pension;  
Tutors here and there, perhaps,  
For a few extra dollars).

Did the professor mix a magic  
potion,  
McCarthy,  
And feed it to the students,  
Converting them into black cats  
and jackalanters?

Or did he say: "Shelley wanted a  
world  
Of freedom and love;  
John Keats fairly burst with love  
For nature and humanity!  
And what is more important  
Than human dignity?"

What did the actor say,  
McCarthy,  
That so threatened Our American  
Way?

(He does not play on Broadway;  
Perhaps he runs a service elevator,  
Or files cards all day).

Did red flags leap from his lips  
As he stood there on the stage?  
Did he tear down the curtains  
And swing by the glassy chandelier  
Sending the audience into a rage?

Or did he merely portray  
—Not with words of glass or lips  
of clay,

But in the proudest, profoundest  
way—  
Hamlet, or Man and Superman,  
Othello, The Hairy Ape,  
Or the proud and fighting Irish of  
O'Casey!

What did these men say,  
McCarthy,  
That they wear star spangled gags  
today?

Was it only that they stood up  
On the platform of life  
Dedicated  
To humanity?

Or was it that they told you to  
your face  
That neither you nor all the hang-  
men and inquisitors of history  
Can change their simple dignity!

This is the answer that greets you,  
McCarthy,  
With ever emboldening wrath;  
From newspaper room and pulpit  
From classroom and most of all  
From the smoke and dust of the  
factory,  
The voices sing your fall.

PAUL CARTER.

## RADIO FOR CHILDREN

BUCHAREST. — The Radio Committee of the Romanian People's Republic presents 22 special children's broadcasts every week. Offered in Romanian, Hungarian, German and Serbian, the programs are designed to supplement the broad, manifold education given to the children in school.

Among the many types of chil-

dren's broadcasts are musical programs, concerts, plays and special news broadcasts. All of them, by combining rich instructive content with pleasant presentation, have evoked keen interest among the young listeners.

The music programs include the playing of the works of standard composers — Tchaikovsky's Nut-

## A Great Writer Greets World Youth Festival

Martin Andersen Nexø, giant of Danish literature, has sent greetings to the Fourth World Youth Festival, which opened the other day in Bucharest.

Nexø's message reads: "I see in the Festival a revolt of youth—best forces of mankind—against all the remnants of barbarism and oppression—a joyful revolt! And a solemn promise for a near future."

"The Festival is an opportunity to display our best feelings, our gaiety, our thirst for beauty and joy, all we have been dreaming about during this too long wandering through the desert."

"The Festival is the expression of our deep aspirations for colors, for dances, for joyful meetings. It is the first stage on the road lead-



MARTIN ANDERSEN NEXØ

ing to solidarity—and this is the reason we feel so strongly attached to it.

"The Festival which embraces the whole of humanity, in its very nature, is a child of the new times. It has a background of a general feeling that we have reached at last those favorable times when the dismal heritage of barbarism, the remnants of cannibalism, the idea of war as the decisive argument—the most hideous thing of all—must give way to more humane ideas. We celebrate in the Festival all those qualities so necessary for us, not to be ashamed of our present life, but to be conscious of leading toward a dignified life."

"I find in the Festival a promise of bringing to light the human culture, to raise our moral and ethical standing, to the same level as our technical achievements, to overcome the last signs of the beast in us."

"All this in order to guide our life onto a path more beautiful shining and worthy of us."

"This is the reason why I like the Festival."

crackers Suite, Haydn's Toy Symphony and Mozart's Concert Rehearsal have all been performed on these programs — as well as musical-literary works and portraits of the great composers.

Another popular series, entitled "Our Friend the Book," acquaints the young radio listeners with some of the books which are now being written and printed for them.

A series of science broadcasts is called "I Want to Learn." This series has been popularizing the life and work of the world famous scientists of past and present.

All these programs for the children and young people of Romania are designed not only to delight the young listeners, but also to convey to them a great deal of valuable information.

## Exciting End to a Pennant Race...

FOLKS, THE SEASON'S about over. The next seven weeks look like pattering around until the World Series between the Yanks and Dodgers begins at Yankee Stadium Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1 p.m. The last remaining baseball questions of 1953 is whether the Dodgers, with much improved pitching, better defense with rookie Gilliam, and the full emergence of Roy Campanella as a prodigious slugger can finally break the Yankees' four-year monopoly on the World Championship after last year's Dodgers brought it right down to the 9th inning of the 7th game before losing. Is that a loaded presentation? Could be.

This is written on Sunday morn, and the way things stand the Yanks have knocked off the White Sox 3 in a row in the series that was "must" for the Chicagoans, and have a 3-game edge in that big losing column. Over in the other league the Dodgers are tearing through the west in high gear having boosted their lead over runner-up Milwaukee to 7½, eight on the lost side, while they were on the road and the Braves at home. It looks like a repeat of the '41, '47, '49 and '52 Series lineup, doesn't it?

Before we get to the big decisive doings at the Stadium Saturday, a word on Campanella. After wrecking Cincinnati Saturday night with two home runs and 6 runs batted in to the cheers of at least 50 percent of the assembled fans, Roy had driven in 104 runs to lead his nearest rival in either league by 10. To emphasize the amazing nature of this feat for an equipment burdened catcher who has had to sit out 7 games already, Campy is now the only catcher in big league history to ever bat in over 100 runs more than once. The only other catchers to ever bat in 100 were Bill Dickey, Gabby Hartnett and Walker Cooper, and they could only do it once in their career. Campy is now full steam after the all time record of runs batted in in one season by a catcher, Dickey's 133 in 1937. I say barring injury he does it.

Now back to Saturday at the Stadium, and the end of the dream for Chicago, Cleveland and the other American League towns who thought this might be the year to get the words "New York" off the top of the standings. Though the nightcap was the near no-hitter by Bob Kuzava, the bitter 1-0 opener was the key game of the Series. Having gone down Friday, the Sox HAD to have this one to possibly win the four-game set.

IT WAS a World Series crowd and setting, and a game worthy of it.

By 12:30 people who paid a buck and a quarter for general admission, after finding nary a seat in the unreserved sections, were coming back to the box offices for refunds and headed for TV and radio. The TV screen is no substitute for the full field view and excitement of a big baseball game, but it is a fair substitute for straining on your tip toes for six hours behind 10 rows of standing people, especially when you've paid money for the standing and the TV is free.

The year's record attendance was composed of a majority of Yankee fans, of course, but by the sounds you could see that the unhappy minority was not an inconsiderable one. The Sox were exhorted to victory—in vain—by many thousands, and their number is apt to grow before it decreases as things stand.

The second place Chisox presented a lineup in many ways more really New Yorky in makeup than the Yanks. There was Bob Boyd, a Negro; Jim Rivera, a New Yorker of Puerto Rican extraction; Orestes Minoso and Sandy Consuegra of Cuba, and Al Carresquel of Venezuela.

It was one of the great games of the year, crackling with inspired plays on both sides, fought at high tension and with brilliance from 1st pitch to last—(the one the White Sox would most like to take back!). The players played as if \$5,000 in cash were on the line for each and every one of them. Darned if it wasn't.

The Sox filled the bases in the 1st before Catcher Wilson fouled out after getting a 3-1 count and you never would have thought Whitey Ford was shutout bound. In the 3rd, Boyd, minor league star playing 1st because Ferris Fain broke his hand, led off with a single to left and Fox dashed a low liner to Gil McDougald who was in for a hunt and turned a near two bagger into an easy double-play.

Three times Carresquel and Fox sparkled around the midway in ripping off fast doubleplays to stop Yankee threats and once Fox made an astounding backhand stab of a Collins drive and a flip to Carresquel for a force. In the 8th Collins lined what looked like a double off the low right field fence and a great Mele to Carresquel throw cut him down sliding into 2d.

THE YANKS were doing the same things. In addition to Ford and McDougald brilliantly killing off the two threats already mentioned, Rizzuto and Martin ripped off one bristling double play on a hard chance and then came the 9th.

Minoso blasted one of Ford's slants and as it soared far and deep to left center and all you saw was the backs of the Yankee outfielders frantically running the roar rose. Triple certainly, maybe . . . but Woodling, as fine an outfielder as there is for going back on a ball, took it full speed back to the plate 440 feet away. Only in the Stadium or the Polo Grounds would this drive not be an uncontested home run. In Ebbets Field it would have gone far back into the upper tier in deepest left center.

Then with two out Mele made another Sox bid to get the big one run but fast fielding by Woodling and a great tag by Rizzuto—who can still come up for the big games—cut him down.

That brought it to the last of the ninth, a walk, a sacrifice, the boldly typical end-it-all gamble by Stengel in batting Mize for a shutout pitcher, and the 41-year-old bargain from the National League laying that level swing smoothly against a pitch and ripping it through between third and short. It was over.

This was the game as far as the race was concerned. The Sox were not to storm into contention by taking the Series. The tension was lessened for the nightcap, but then as the stunned visitors fell quickly in the late afternoon before the blazing fast ball of Kuzava it lifted again for the thrill of the possible no-hitter.

The Yanks were ahead 3-0 and it looked as if Kuzava were in when he got pinch-hitter Elliott to start the ninth. Boyd and Fox, two left-handed hitters, remained. In the press box there was scurrying through records. Kuzava was 80, from Wyandotte, Michigan, pitched for Cleveland, Chicago and Washington before New York. (Came in the deal for Porterfield, Sanford and Fer- rick.) There were six no-hitters in history by Yankee pitchers. . . .

(Continued on Page 8)



# Start 1,339 Chicago Evictions in One Week

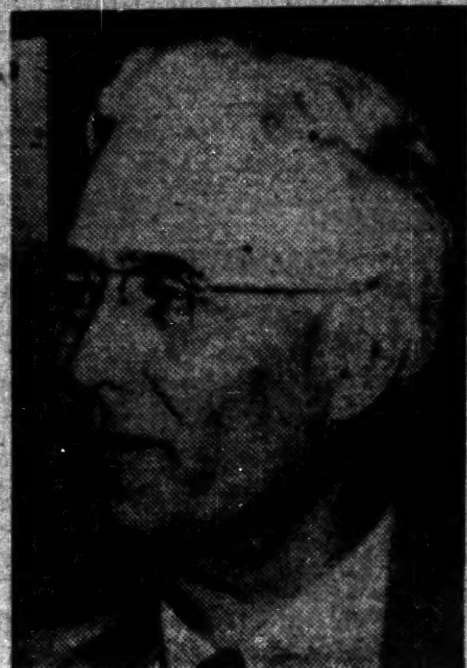
## Wants Unionists To "Testify" vs. Leaders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (FP).—Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md), pal of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis), told newsmen Aug. 6 he hopes to get rank-and-file union members to testify against their officers during the investigations he will conduct this fall.

Butler is chairman of a Senate internal security subcommittee "task force" which plans an extensive witchhunt during the congressional recess into supposed Communist influence in unions. He hopes to drum up sentiment for his bill which would make unions subject to the Subversive Activities Control Board.

"We can't serve our country unless we remove every taint of suspicion of Communist influence from our unions," he said.

Butler said AFL and CIO chiefs will be called to testify but that fire will be centered on unions which were expelled from the CIO. He mentioned as specific targets the American Communications Association, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, International Union of Mine, Mill and



BUTLER

Smelter Workers and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. He said the hearings will be held in Washington.

### ILGWU Strike Set in Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 9.—Some 14,000 garment workers in this area are scheduled to go on strike for a 6 percent wage increase tomorrow (Monday) according to leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL. Unless a last minute settlement

is reached, the strike will affect 101 dress factories and 47 lingerie shops in eastern Pennsylvania. The workers are demanding that they be given the same wage increases as were won by the members of the ILGWU's New York Joint Board recently.

## 'There Are Worse Things Than Prison,' Mrs. Hyndman Declares

By CARL HIRSCH

GARY, Ind., Aug. 9.—When Mrs. Katherine Hyndman walked out of the Crown Point, Indiana jail last week, she learned for the first time that the war in Korea was over.

Her 10 months imprisonment under the McCarran Act was directly connected with her opposition to this unpopular war.

In its deportation case against her, the government tried to show that she was an "undesirable alien" because she distributed a peace leaflet at the Gary steel mills on July 1, 1950, a few days after the Korean war began.

"I feel that I have been vindicated," she said, "by the fact that people throughout the world have forced the conclusion of this senseless war."

MRS. HYNDMAN, slight and greying, was back in her Gary home, resuming the life she had been torn from Oct. 7, when she was seized by immigration authorities and held without bail.

"I've been robbed of almost a year of my life," she said, recounting the wasteful months in the Crown Point jail, where she was virtually cut off from the outside world.

Although released in the course of a mounting struggle conducted by her many friends in this area, Mrs. Hyndman still faces the threat of deportation. She was finally released without bail, but subject to the restrictions of so-called supervisory parole. Under these provisions, she must report weekly to a parole officer.

PRISON LIFE, drab and stultifying as it was, could not smother the warm and neighborly concern with the welfare of others for which Mrs. Hyndman is so well known here.

It was because of her rich personality and her deep social outlook that the other women pris-

oners at Crown Point came to love and respect her.

"They were all women who needed help," she said, "women who had somehow run afoul of a brutal and corrupt social order which pretends to cherish the family but actually destroys it."

SHE was the only long-term federal prisoner in this county jail. And during her stay there, hundreds of women came through, some on their way to long sentences in the state penitentiary.

"We got along very well," she related, "and even those women who had committed horrible crimes proved to be sociable and cooperative in our efforts to make prison life less disagreeable."

She related that when she was sick, her fellow inmates did everything they could to help her. "They even offered to wash my clothes and clean my cell," she said, "but I wouldn't allow it."

MRS. HYNDMAN fought boredom by working as hard as she could, by doing calisthenics and by adhering to a rigid daily schedule of improvised activities. There was no program of recreation in the jail, nor were prisoners permitted to have any useful literature to read.

She said she was sustained by the letters from her friends that gave her some idea of what was happening in the world-wide struggle for peace and of the growing movement to stop McCarthyism.

During the long ordeal, her courage remained high. And even when the question of her release was still in doubt, she refused to sign the terms of a parole which cut her off from the things she has believed in and the people she has known all of her life.

"THERE are some things worse than going to jail," she said, "giving up your principles, crawling on your belly before the govern-

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Eviction suits against 1,339 Chicago families in one week were the first fruits of the ending of rent controls here. The filing of eviction suits has been accompanied by the wholesale increase of rents for 650,000 families, increases ranging from ten to four and five hundred percent.

The Chicago courts will begin hearing the eviction cases Monday, August 17. With the cases expected to pile up at the rate of 1,000 a week, the courts will be swamped with landlord actions against their tenants.

The evictions are directed mainly against tenants who have resisted rent boosts. In other cases, tenants are being ousted by landlords who are seizing upon the decontrol to subdivide apartments into smaller units.

Thousands of families have been compelled to pay the new rentals as of August 1. Under Illinois law, a ten percent increase must be paid even by those tenants who have turned down the new rents and face eviction suits.

The law passed by the last session of the Illinois legislature permits the courts to grant tenants a 9-month stay of eviction in "hardship" cases.

The highest rent raises are reported in the congested South Side Negro community, where families already paying exorbitant rents are virtually imprisoned by racist restrictions.

An indication of how rents have gone up here was a survey of 489 families on the relief rolls. Their rents have been boosted by an average of 19.4 percent.

This survey also included such examples as that of a pensioner whose rent was boosted from \$18.40 to \$100 a month.

The rent information bureau set

up by the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago also revealed that tenants are facing desperation in countless cases where the new rentals have left them practically destitute.

One woman who lived in a four-room stove-heated flat for 14 years told the council she had been paying \$25 a month until last November when the rent was raised to

\$32.50. She now has received notice that the rent will go to \$90.

Many of the unions have set up legal aid and rent information bureaus which are kept busy by the complaints of union members.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers here announced that week that "with rent going skyhigh, we have no choice but to insist on a wage increase."

## ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

Heads jerked up quickly at a great mingled sound—a roar and sigh of disappointment by the no-hit rooters, and a cheer of pent-up exuberance by the anti-Yanks, and there was Kuzava's first pitch bulleting on a line to right center for two bases. No scratch hit ended this bid anyhow. Finally there was some boos for Boyd, which is both stupid and peurile, for a no-bitter to mean anything has to be earned all the way against players trying to hit, and that's the way all players including the involved pitchers want it.

In the history of the 1953 season Kuzava's punctured personal dream takes a distant second in importance to the earlier puncturing of the White Sox pennant dream by Ford's arm, Woodling's catch and Mize's bat.

Miracles can still happen in either league, but it sure looks from here like Junior Gilliam knocking the dirt out of his spikes and stepping into the batters' box against Allie Reynolds come Sept. 30th.

## Nelson and Careathers To Give Jury Address

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers will make their final addresses to the Smith Act jury this week as the Pittsburgh frame-up trial nears its end.

The case will then go to the jury after a jail-the-Communists speech by Prosecutor Edward C. Boyle and Judge Rabe F. Marsh's jury charge.

Nelson will probably address the jury late Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning after the closing speeches of Ralph Powe and Reuben Terri, defense lawyers.

The closing speeches of the two devoted workingclass leaders are eagerly awaited. Both fearlessly denounced the Steel Trust inspired frame-up in their opening addresses to the jury last March. Both explained the day-to-day program of the Communist Party for Peace and workers' welfare, and the Party's goal of Socialism, in simple direct language.

Both are now hailing the Korean truce for which they were working when they were indicted two years ago.

The defense rested its case last week after the powerful testimony of Benjamin J. Davis, member of the Communist Party's national committee, former New York City Councilman and honored Negro leader.

Davis paid something more than the usual price for daring to testify for the defense in a thought control trial. The usual price is 30 days in prison for refusing to become a stoolpigeon. Judge Marsh, however, doubled the price. He gave the Negro leader a 60-day sentence for refusing to name members of the Communist Party's Negro Commission of 1945. Davis explained that he could not betray these men to the white supremacy lynchers in the South.

The Judge said that Davis would begin serving the 60 days AFTER he finishes his five term Smith Act

term in the Federal Prison at Terre Haute, Ind.

All three major defense witnesses are paying the jail-for-contempt price for refusing to be stoolpigeons. Irving Weissman, the first witness, was cited three times for refusing to betray the names of West Virginia miners to Prosecutor Boyle and a fourth time for alleged lack of respect to the inquisitor.

Bill Albertson, the second witness, was cited twice for refusing to betray the names of Pittsburgh Communists to the blacklists in this Steel Trust city.

The two men will come up for sentence on the contempt charges when the trial ends this week or next.

The contempt citation against Davis was the seventh to be imposed in the Pittsburgh trial.

There would probably have been more citations if the defense had put Benjamin Careathers on the witness stand as it originally planned to do.

Nelson and his co-defendants, felt they could not risk the brave Negro leaders' death, however. Careathers is a sick man. He was taken out of a bed in Tuberculosis Hospital here to stand trial at the order of Judge Marsh after hospital doctors found him suffering from an "active" case of t.b. A contempt term in the slummy "Iron City" prison might kill him.

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